

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Vaught, Dr. Wiley Wagner, Office
other names/site number JN.1672

2. Location

street & number W.W. Vaught Lane, south of Dug Hill Road NA not for publication
city or town Mountain City vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Johnson code 091 zip code 37683

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing
--------------	-----------------

1	buildings
	sites
	structures
1	objects
2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE: clinic-physician's office

TRANSPORTATION: road-related vehicular

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT; NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: gable front

OTHER: gas pump

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WEATHERBOARD

roof METAL

other BRICK, GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is: NA

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

Ca. 1905-1915

Significant Dates

Ca. 1905

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

Vaught, Dr. Wiley Wagner

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Vaught, Dr. Wiley Wagner

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .02 acres Mountain City 214 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>427452</u>	<u>4029490</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail L. Guymon/architectural historian and archivist
organization The Archaeological Research Laboratory-UT Knoxville date July, 2009
street & number 5723 Middlebrook Pike telephone 865/974-9644
city or town Knoxville state TN zip code 37921

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Maymead Stock Farm, Inc., c/o May Roark
street & number Post Office Box 911 telephone 423/727-5920
city or town Mountain City state TN zip code 37683

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Johnson County Tennessee

Narrative Description

The Dr. Wiley Wagner Vaught Office is located approximately 3.0 miles southwest of Mountain City, the county seat of Johnson County, Tennessee. The property is in a rural area between the Johnson County Airport to the north and Pine Mountain to the south. Originally part of the John B. Vaught and Rachel Wagner Vaught farm, the office and the adjacent gas pump are now on a 0.02-acre sub-parcel because the remainder of the farm has been sold out of the family. The nominated resources are on the west side of Vaught Lane, a gravel drive that extends south from Dug Hill Road past a barn and pasture before passing in front of the office and gas pump on the east. Vaught Lane terminates at the farmhouse a short distance to the south. The one-story frame gable front office was built by Dr. Vaught ca. 1905. The Gilbert & Barker gas pump near the southeast corner of the office dates from 1907-8 and is an early example of a type known as a curbside "visible" pump.

The office is a one-story, two room, frame building. Purely functional in its floor plan and outward appearance, it was constructed by Dr. Vaught from lumber cut on the farm. Sheathed in weatherboard, including the gable ends, the building rests on brick piers and has a metal front-gable roof pierced by a central interior brick chimney. It has overhanging eaves, cornerboards, and plain raked molding on the east façade and west (rear) elevation.

The east façade consists of three bays: a centered historic four-panel wood door with a two-over-two double hung wood sash window on each side. Facing the building, the lower sash panes of the window to the south of the entry door feature faded stenciling that reads: "W. W. Vaught M. D. Office." A large piece of limestone forms a step in front of the entry door. The west rear elevation has a single centered window of the same size and configuration as those on the east facade. The north elevation has no windows or doors. The south elevation has a single cross-and-bible door positioned to open into the rear exam room. It is accessed via two wood steps attached to the outer wall (Photos 1-4).

Like the exterior, the interior of the building is stark in its simplicity and contains two rooms separated by a partition wall. Wood flooring runs side to side in the front waiting room and front to rear in the exam room. Baseboards, door, and window trim are plain. The waiting room is accessed through the main entry door and is slightly larger than the exam room. Original wallpaper covers all the interior walls and ceilings and may reflect the influence of Dr. Vaught's wife, Elizabeth. A section of the partition wall in the exam room reveals it was constructed using horizontal boards with caulked joints. An original lighting fixture is intact in the ceiling of the waiting room (Photo 5).

The partition wall features a single four-panel door near the south wall and provides access between both rooms. To the north of this door, a soot-stained opening to the flue is visible on the upper wall and indicates the former location of the stove that was used to heat the building. To the north of the flue opening and near the opposite corner of the partition wall is a built-in recessed

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cabinet with two glass doors covering two wood shelves. The cabinet has a plain pine board frame (Photo 6).

Inside the door to the exam room on the partition wall just above the baseboard is a small built-in cabinet with a vertical plank door and pivoting wood fastener (Photo 7). Homemade wood bookshelves above a plain wood counter top line the north wall and wrap around the corner of a portion of the west (rear) wall of the exam room (Photo 8). A wall mounted sink was located in the southwest corner of the room. Although the sink has been removed, the water supply line still extends through the floor. The south wall contains the second entry door (C).

Sitting near the southeast corner of the office is a Model T-888, 1907-8 Gilbert & Barker Company gas pump with a visible cylinder added (Photo 9). Manufactured by the Gilbert & Barker Company of West Springfield, Massachusetts, the pump was used to deliver gasoline from an underground tank. Gasoline would rise into the barrel after a handle was turned and eventually fill the glass cylinder at the top. When the cylinder was full, turning the lever below the cylinder allowed the gasoline to flow through the hose (not extant) and into the vehicle.

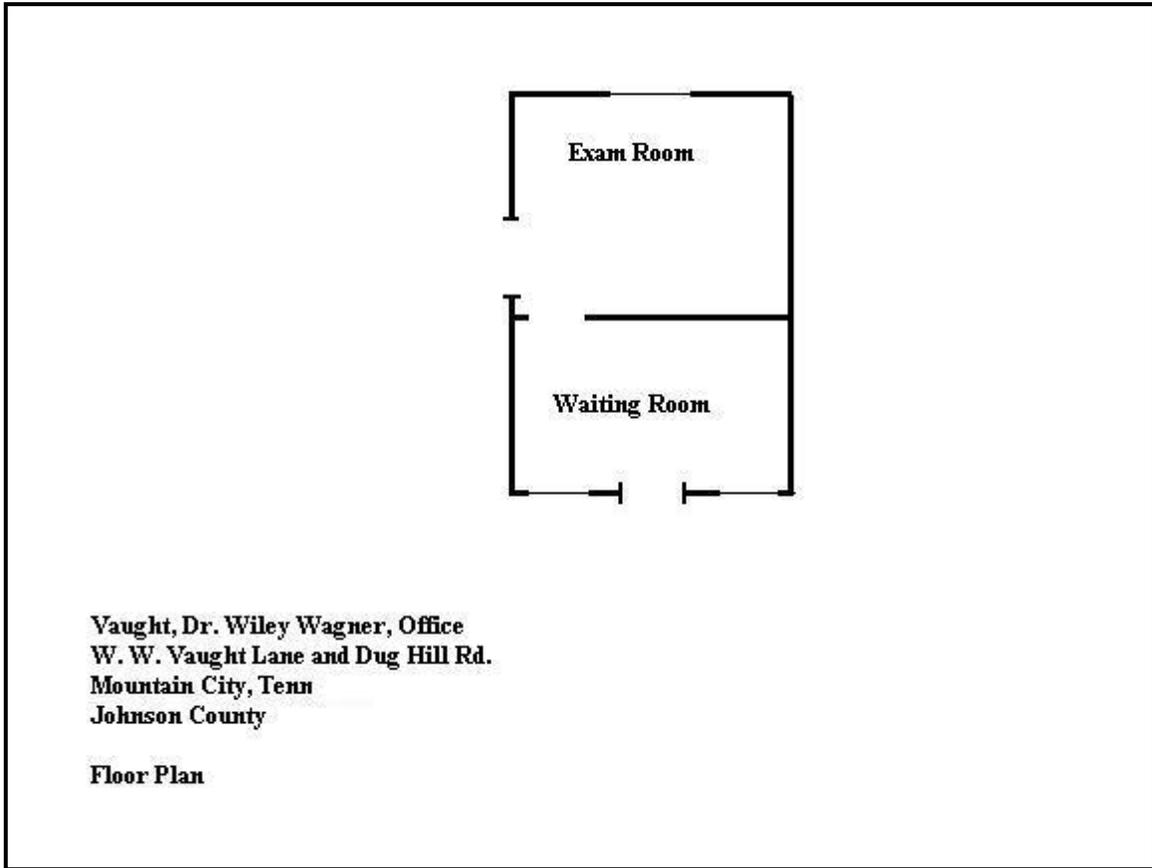
The glass cylinder is not original to the pump but was a popular "add on" by operators of gas stations. Patrons wanted to be able to see the amount of gasoline they were buying rather than taking the word of an attendant, and companies such as Gilbert & Barker began manufacturing the "visible" cylinders to meet this need. Although many dealers wanted the cylinders, they hated to spend the extra money because they were expensive. In 1900 there were just over 8,000 automobiles in the entire country and they were considered a novelty ... "principally owned by doctors, lawyers, and the upper elite of society" (C).¹

¹ Michael Karl Witzel, *American Gas Station: History and Folklore of Gas Stations in America* (MBI Publishing Company, Osceola, WI, 1992), 12

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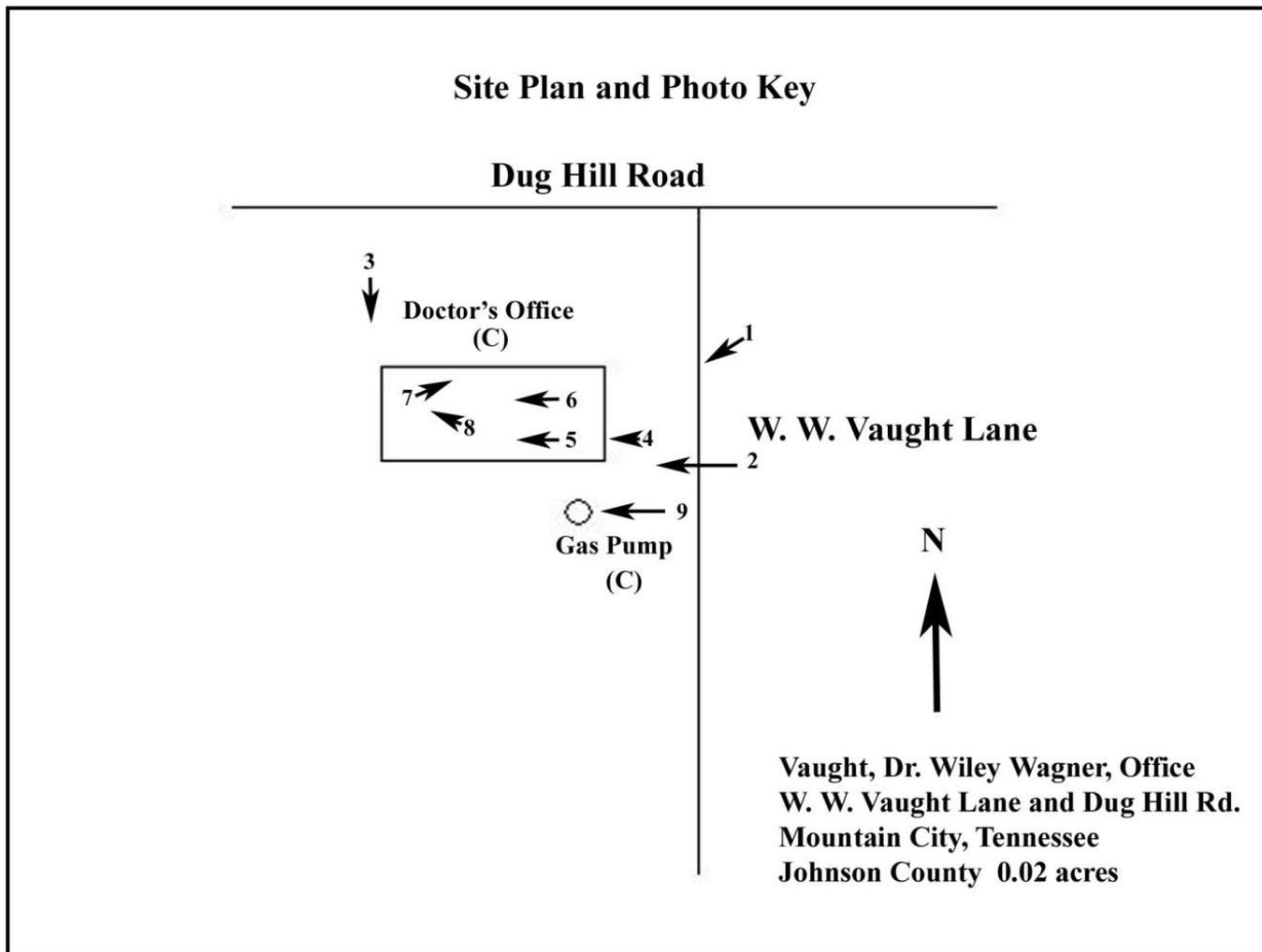


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SITE PLAN NOT TO SCALE



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Statement of Significance

Located outside of Mountain City (2006 pop. 2,500), the circa 1905 Dr. Wiley Wagner Vaught Office is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria B and C. Under criterion B the property is important in the area of health/medicine for its association with Dr. Vaught who began an independent practice in this rural area in 1905, when he built the office, and used the building until 1915. During that time he provided basic medical care to the residents of the Shouns area of the county; however, his practice also included nearby portions of North Carolina and Virginia. Dr. Vaught's rural practice at this location spans a period of time when modern medicine and the regulation of health practices in Tennessee were in their infancy. Dr. Vaught was among the first formally educated and licensed physicians in Johnson County. The office is also significant under Criterion C as a good example of a rural doctor's office; one of four known to be extant within the county.² Architecturally, it is significant as a simple folk example of the gable front form. The interior layout, with its waiting room and exam room, illustrate the practice of medicine at the turn of the century when appointments were not necessary and doctors functioned without nurses or elaborate equipment. The office has not been altered and retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The gas pump is a contributing resource and helps to illustrate the initial use of automobiles by affluent persons such as doctors.

The larger farm containing the nominated resources was founded by David Wagner (1746-c1827) who bought land along Roan Creek near Shouns between 1778 and 1790 after emigrating from Rowan County, North Carolina. The farm passed to one of his sons, Joseph Wagner (1799-1899) and from Joseph, to one of his 13 children, Rachel Wagner Vaught (1841-1893).³ Rachel married John B. Vaught (1841-1922) and had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. One of their children was Wiley Wagner Vaught. He was born on February 13, 1874 in the farmhouse that still stands near his office. Dr. Vaught's early education was in a log schoolhouse located on the farm and the teachers lived with the Vaught family during each school year. He also attended Holly Spring College in Butler, Johnson County, Tennessee. Since there were no public schools in Butler, the curriculum at Holly Spring started with the primary grades and continued through the college level. Upper grade subjects included Latin, Greek, algebra, geometry, history, science, rhetoric, and Bible study. Upon completion of these courses, the student was awarded a degree. Dr. Vaught earned an A.B. degree from Holly Spring College (a bachelor's degree in the classics or arts) in 1894. A few years later he traveled to Knoxville, Tennessee to continue his education at the Tennessee Medical College and graduated in March, 1903.⁴ Before he opened his practice, Dr. Vaught had to pay a \$5.00 fee to the Tennessee License Board. On April 13, 1903 he

² The offices of Dr. Joseph S. Donnelly, Dr. Daniel F. Proffitt, and Dr. Edwin Bruce Rhea (NR/1973, office extant but removed from NR when house was demolished) are extant as of 2009 but with varying degrees of architectural integrity.

³ Johnson County Historical Society, *History of Johnson County, Tennessee* (Walsworth, Marceline, MO, 1986), 400.

⁴ Russ Calhoun, Sr., *Lost Heritage: The People of Old Butler, Tennessee and the Watauga Valley: a documentation of the communities, institutions, and families displaced or otherwise affected by The Tennessee Valley Authority Watauga Reservoir* (Overmountain Press, Johnson City, 1988), 59, 61.

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registered his license with the Johnson County Court Clerk's Office. After paying a 50-cent fee, Dr. Vaught received license #2262. His state license was signed on April 21, 1903.⁵

The newly graduated Dr. Vaught was mentored by an older doctor who already had a practice in nearby Shouns, Dr. Joseph S. Donnelly. (See Figure 1) A legal notice was published in the *Tennessee Tomahawk* on April 23, 1903 by Dr. Donnelly that announced their new partnership.

I have now associated with me in the practice of medicine, W. W. Vaught, M.D., who will hereafter have charge of all accounts and settlements of the firm. All parties owing me back accounts are requested to make settlements of same either by payment or note.⁶

Dr. Vaught was a member of the first graduating class of the Tennessee Medical College after completion of a four-year curriculum was required in order to obtain a medical degree. The previous requirement had been completion of a three-year course of study. Incorporated in 1898, the college taught medicine, surgery, dentistry, and related professions as well as the authority to award diplomas, confer degrees, and to exercise all powers legally afforded medical colleges. Faculty members filled chairs that included anatomy, obstetrics and gynecology, surgery, dermatology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, and hygiene.⁷

The same year the Knoxville Medical College first opened its doors in 1889, the state legislature passed the "Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in Tennessee."⁸ Passage of the act came after the issue of state regulation of the practice of medicine was debated from 1876 until 1889. Prior to that time, any man, regardless of his qualifications, could legally call himself a doctor and practice medicine.⁹ The act required doctors to complete a course of study approved by the State Board of Medicine or pass an examination in order to be licensed. A grandfather clause allowed anyone currently practicing medicine to continue; regardless of whether or not they had completed a course of study.¹⁰

On December 29, 1903, Dr. Vaught married Elizabeth Marshall Moore of Boonesville, Mississippi. They had two sons and three daughters. In later years, Dr. Vaught, accompanied by his sons, John Marshall and Wiley Moore Vaught, made frequent trips to Mississippi to manage Elizabeth's family home (the Marshall Place) near Colahoma. After Dr. Vaught's death, John and Wiley continued to manage it.

⁵Dorothy Hammill, "Doc Vaught: 100 Years With Humor and His Own Teeth." *Johnson City Press-Chronicle*, February 27, 1974.

⁶Ibid.

⁷William Rule, *Standard History of Knoxville, Tennessee* (Lewis Publishing, Chicago, IL, 1900), 398-399. Samuel Joseph Platt and Mary Louise Ogden, *Medical Men and Institutions of Knox County: 1789-1957* (S.B. Newman, Knoxville, TN, 1969), 67

⁸The first attempt to pass a similar act in Tennessee occurred in 1817 (Philip MayHamer, editor, *History of the Tennessee State Medical Association, 1830-1930*, Tennessee State Medical Association, Nashville, 1930, 473).

⁹Platt and Ogden, 27-28.

¹⁰Wade Wood, "A Vanderbilt Medical Center Library Display...." Vanderbilt Medical Center, Nashville, TN, 2009. Electronic resource, <http://www.mcvanderbilt.edu/biolib/nostrums/nostrums.html>. Accessed July 8, 2009.

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Around 1905 Dr. Vaught was ready to establish his own practice and built the small frame office near the farmhouse where he was born. The site he chose was adjacent to a tree that his father had planted the day Wiley was born in 1874. (The tree was still standing a century later when Dr. Vaught celebrated his 100th birthday but is no longer extant).

The young doctor relied on his mare, Maude, to faithfully carry him or pull his buggy as he made his rounds during all types of weather. One of the stories passed down in the family is that one spring when Roan Creek was running high, an exhausted Dr. Vaught was washed out of his saddle and would have drowned but Maude swam back to him so he could grab onto a stirrup. During the winter months, he frequently returned home with his shoes and “leggings” frozen to the stirrups. Elizabeth would pour hot water onto them to melt the ice so he could dismount.¹¹

Around 1914 Dr. Vaught purchased the third automobile in Johnson County and since merchants selling gasoline at that time were scarce, he also bought a Gilbert & Barker gas pump with a visible glass cylinder at the top. He had the pump and underground tank installed adjacent to his office. Given the poor condition and lack of roads in Johnson County during the 1910s and 1920s, Dr. Vaught did not often use his automobile to make housecalls.

Founded in 1884 in West Springfield, Massachusetts, the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company became a unit of Standard Oil by the mid-1890s and made tanks, pumps to handle fluids, and related products. When Standard Oil broke up in 1911, Gilbarco Company (as Gilbert & Barker was then called) supplied Standard companies in New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, California, and New York. Although it was never innovative, Gilbarco quickly incorporated new developments made by other companies into their pump designs. Their pumps were almost exclusively featured at Esso filling stations across the country. In the modern era, the company is credited with the development of the multi-product dispenser. Gilbarco stopped manufacturing mechanical pumps for retail use in 1994 as developments in electronics led to new designs. The T-series of pumps produced by the company during the 1900s and 1910s included non-visible and visible pumps. The latter came in either five or ten-gallon sizes (See Figure 2).¹²

At the time Dr. Vaught purchased his automobile, gas stations did not exist in Johnson County. Gasoline was delivered to retailers who stored it in large tanks and dispensed it through hoses with the aid of gravity. People who owned the first cars could purchase gas in small cans or “fill up” at the retailer directly from one of these large tanks. Prior to the introduction of curbside pumps in 1907, wheeled handcarts were also used as well as a simple device that resembled a bicycle pump. Due to the rapid increase in the number of automobiles, curbside pumps sprang up all

¹¹ Dorothy Hammill, “Doc Vaught: 100 Years With Humor and His Own Teeth.” *Johnson City Press-Chronicle*, February 27, 1974. Dr. Vaught’s buggy remains in the family.

¹² *Ibid.*

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across the country in large cities after 1915. Pumps were still scarce in rural areas, however.¹³ Dr. Vaught's purchase of his own curbside visible pump was likely in response to the lack of gasoline suppliers in Johnson County during the 1910s.

According to information he provided to the Selective Service System when he registered for the draft in 1917, Dr. Vaught was a farmer as well as a physician.¹⁴ Along with Wiley B. and John B. Mount, Roby Howard, and Ross T. Smalling, Dr. Vaught helped to establish the Mountain Breeders Association in the early 1930s. The group raised feeder calves then advertised them for sale to be "finished" by cattlemen in other parts of the country. The association was the first of its kind east of the Mississippi River.¹⁵

Dr. Vaught was a member of the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, having joined at a young age. He was ordained as a deacon and served as Treasurer and a member of the building committee. When he and Elizabeth moved to Johnson City in 1915, he transferred his membership to Central Baptist Church. After he retired from practice there in 1943, Dr. Vaught moved back to Shouns and rejoined the Pleasant Grove congregation. After Elizabeth Vaught died in 1949, he began spending the winters in Florida with Cynthia Stinnette, one of his daughters. Every summer he returned to the old home place; by then the home of another daughter, Elizabeth Dyer. His other daughter, Mary, married stock farmer B. K. Mount (father of Wiley B. and John B. Mount) and lived on the adjoining property, the Maymead Stock Farm.¹⁶

"Doc" Vaught was considered one of the best around for treating pneumonia. Even after he retired and came back to the farm, people still came to him to be treated. Once a woman brought her pregnant daughter to his office and Dr. Vaught told her he was retired and no longer practiced medicine. She replied, "She ain't sick Doc, she's just going to have a baby."¹⁷ His dedication to the people of Johnson County was beyond measure. His final act as a physician occurred on February 12, when at the age of 100, he delivered a baby the night before he passed away.¹⁸

He was dedicated to the practice of medicine and truly cared about his patients but he hated morphine addicts and made certain his supply was always under lock and key. When a medical school was proposed for East Tennessee State University, Dr. Vaught was supportive and said "That's a good idea, we need one."¹⁹ In addition to his rural practice and involvement with his church, Dr. Vaught also served as a surgeon for the Southern Railway. He was president of the

¹³ Marc W. Melaina, "Turn of the Century Refueling: A review of innovations in early gasoline refueling methods and analogies for hydrogen." *Energy Policy* 35:4919-4934, Institute of Transportation Studies, University of California-Davis, 2007. Electronic resource, http://pubs.its.ucdavis.edu/publication_detail.php?id=1087. Accessed July 8, 2009.

¹⁴ WW I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Johnson County, TN. Roll #1853026. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

¹⁵ James B. Jones, Jr., "The Mountain Breeders Association." August 1969, University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture, Knoxville, 2.

¹⁶ Dorothy Hammill, "Doc Vaught: 100 Years With Humor and His Own Teeth." *Johnson City Press-Chronicle*, February 27, 1974.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Johnson County Historical Society, 1986, 91,394.

¹⁹ Dorothy Hammill, "Doc Vaught: 100 Years With Humor and His Own Teeth." *Johnson City Press-Chronicle*, February 27, 1974.

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Johnson County Mutual Insurance Company, a member of the Johnson County Road Commission, and active in Republican politics. He was also a member of Taylorsville Masonic Lodge and the Kerbela Temple in Knoxville, Tennessee. Dr. Vaught passed away on March 31, 1974, approximately six weeks after celebrating his 100th birthday on February 13. (See figures 3 and 4) He and Elizabeth are buried in Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Johnson County.²⁰

Although over a century has passed since Dr. Vaught began his practice, his office and gas pump remain beside the home in which he was born. The property retains its rural setting and is an example of a rural early twentieth century doctor's office. Although the office has been empty for decades, Dr. Vaught's descendants see that it is maintained.

²⁰ Johnson County Historical Society, 1986, 394.

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Selective Service System

1917-18 WW I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, Johnson County, TN. Roll #1853026. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

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Wood, Wade

2009 "A Vanderbilt Medical Center Library display returns you to the days of yesteryear when worthless, dangerous, nostrums, making all manner of ridiculous claims were sold to a gullible public." Vanderbilt Medical Center, Special Collections Library, Nashville. Electronic resource, <http://www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/biolib/nostrums/nostrums.html> . Accessed July 8, 2009.

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Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Dr. Wiley Wagner Vaught Office and gas pump are on a 0.02-acre sub-parcel of a larger parcel that contains the historic Wiley Wagner House which is under different ownership. The office faces east with a boundary of 27 feet 3 inches on the east and west; and 35 feet 5 inches on the north and south. The parcel number is 070 UNK.01 on Johnson County tax maps. Boundaries are outlined in white on the map below.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The 0.02 acre is land historically associated with the building and is the legal parcel for the property. The parcel contains the office and gas pump associated with Dr. Wiley Wagner Vaught's medical practice and provides access to the road.



0  111 ft

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Johnson County Tennessee

Photographs

Name of Property: Vaught, Dr. Wiley Wagner, Office
City or Vicinity: Mountain City
County: Johnson
State: Tennessee
Photographer: Gail L. Guymon
Date: October 21, 2008

East facade and north elevation, facing west
#1 of 9

East façade and south elevation, facing west
#2 of 9

North and west elevations, facing south
#3 of 9

Exterior, window featuring stenciled sign, facing southwest
#4 of 9

Interior, waiting room, original wallpaper, facing west
#5 of 9

Interior, waiting room, original ceiling fixture, facing southwest
#6 of 9

Interior, exam room, northeast corner, facing northeast
#7 of 9

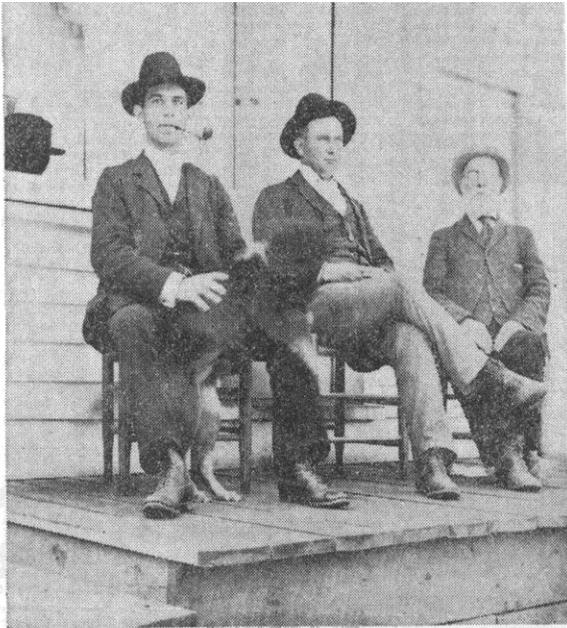
Interior, exam room, northwest corner with book cases, facing northwest
#8 of 9

Exterior, gas pump, east elevation, facing west
#9 of 9

United States Department of the Interior
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Early doctors

When Dr. W. W. Vaught began his practice of medicine in Shouns in 1903, that meant three doctors for Johnson County. Dr. Vaught, now 100 years old, was first associated with Dr. Joe S. Donnelly and later established an office in the yard of his home. This picture, taken in the early 1900's, shows the county's three doctors, Dr. Vaught, Dr. Donnelly and Dr. Joe Rhea.

Figure 1. From the *Johnson City Press-Chronicle*, February 14, 1974

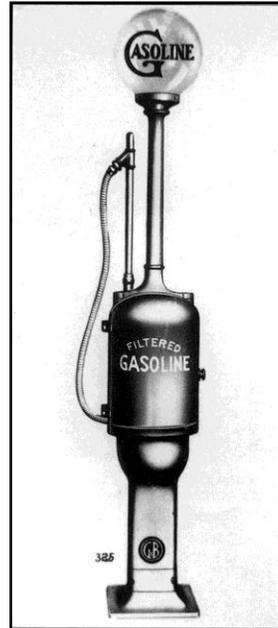


Figure 2. A Gilbert & Barker T-series pump ca. 1912-1914 similar to



100th birthday

At Range Hall yesterday an important occasion was observed when Dr. W.W. Vaught reached a notable milestone — the beginning of his 100th year. On hand to bring good wishes were members of his family and friends. Gathered around Dr. Vaught, second from left, is a son, W. M. Vaught, Coahoma, Miss.; Stephen Wiley Vaught, Indianapolis, Miss., son of W.M. Vaught and grandson of the doctor, appears with his daughter and a great-grandchild of the patriarch—Amanda Melton Vaught. (Staff Photo by Ornduff)

Figure 3. From the *Johnson City Press-Chronicle*, February 14, 1974



Figure 4. Vaught and his dog Butch from the private collection of his daughter, Elizabeth Vaught Gavlak of Tucson, AZ.

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